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second-class matter.

Inasmuch as Chicago is a city of boom,
and in some regards is quite respectable
and not very far from Wisconsin, the National
Republican Convention should be
held there next year.

Speaking about Horatio Seymour, Vice
President Wheeler says that no earthly con-
sideration, not even a certainty of election
to the Presidency, would induce him to
alter his determination to pass the remain-
der of his days away from public life.

The confession is generally made by the
Democratic press, that there never was a
time in the history of the party when it
stood in greater need of a strong ticket and
good leaders than now. They might have
also confessed that there never was a time
when the Democratic party had such little
hope of success as now.

We publish elsewhere a dispatch giving
the condition of things in South Carolina,
which will impress any candid man that
under the administration of the Democratic
party, the Southern States are in a far
worse condition politically, socially, and
materially, than they ever were under
Republican rule. This state of affairs not
only exists in South Carolina, but in nearly
every Southern State. Democrats them-
selves admit that in Georgia, their State
Government is a fraud, and more corrupt
and expensive than it ever was while the
Republicans controlled the State. This is
the condition of things under the great and
good Democratic party.

Mr. Erasmus B. Bigelow, of Boston, one
of the most successful inventors of Amer-
ica, died on Saturday night at the age of
65. At the age of 14 he invented an auto-
matic machine for making piping-cord,
which became very practical, and conse-
quently successful. Among his most use-
ful inventions were the machine for knit-
ting suspender webbing; for knitting
counterpanes; for weaving carpet-lace;
but the greatest of all was the carpet power
loom, which became immensely useful and
valuable. This brought him a fortune, and
revolutionized carpet weaving in this
country and in England. His patents,
which came in general use, num-
bered over 50.

Congressman Pound, of this State, has
proposed an additional amendment to the
Constitution, which provides that after
March 4, 1885, the President and Vice-
President of the United States shall hold
their offices respectively during the term of
six years, and no person shall be eligible to
the office of President or Vice-President
for more than one term consecutively.
The second section provides that from and
after March 4, 1885, Representatives in
Congress shall serve for a term of four
years. This proposition not coupled with
one to change the manner of electing the
President and Vice-President, will arouse
very little interest. The length of the
President's term is of small importance,
but the manner in which he is elected is
worthy the earnest consideration of Con-
gress.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HANGING.

There are a great many persons who favor
capital punishment but do not like the
"barbarous fashion" of hanging. They
think it is highly necessary to take life for
willful murder, but want it done in a quiet,
gentle manner, and without bawling
machinery. The objection to gallows and
rope prevails to quite an extent in New
York, and recently the Herald had an in-
terview with Surgeon-General Hammond,
of the United States Army, in regard to
administering electricity, which would
produce an easy death. It was thought by
this plan that the criminal could be put on
a bed, the electricity used, and the poor
fellow made to enter eternity without a
struggle. But Dr. Hammond does not
think electricity would answer. It is not
a sure agency. Men are not constituted
alike, and a heavy discharge might kill
one, and not harm another, and he is of
the opinion that a battery powerful enough
to make death certain in all cases would
be too expensive, the cost not being much
less than \$10,000.

There being a deep prejudice against
this swinging at the end of a rope, Dr.
Hammond at one time, thought a plan
might be adopted which would make
public executions less revolting than they
usually are, and so he wrote a paper for
the American Medical Society, recom-
mending a new method of executing criminals.
But after the paper was prepared, and not
without considerable care, it was never
read, for the reason that the Doctor dis-
liked to have his name linked like that of
the unfortunate Dr. Galliot with an in-
strument for criminal executions. But Dr.
Hammond's plan was this: To place the
criminal in a seat like a barber's chair, his
legs and arms being bound to the sides.
Around his neck an iron collar was to be
placed, which fitted easily. In the rear of
the chair would be a wheel like that used
on letter presses. One turn of the wheel,
which would take only half a second
of time, would drive forward through a
hole in the back of the iron collar, a fine
steel blade two inches long, which would
reach the seat of life in an instant, and
make death not only immediate, but pain-
less.

Another method has been suggested by
Dr. Morton, of the United States Army, and
that is to place a large sponge in chloro-
form and place it in a bag constructed to
envelop the whole head and face. While
this plan would produce a sure death, Dr.
Hammond thought the plan would prove
rapid and pleasant, but that it might
offer a premium on murder by being

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

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A little too agreeable way of "shuffling off
this mortal coil."

Dr. Alonzo Clark, President of the Col-
lege of Physicians and Surgeons, and author
of many important articles in Johnson's
Encyclopedia, says he believes in capital
punishment as necessary to the preserva-
tion of society, and he didn't think the
rope could be improved upon. The death
of Socrates reminded him that hemlock
was a pretty good thing, but that other
poisons were easier to take and would pro-
duce death just as quickly. He didn't be-
lieve in electricity because it was too
expensive and too uncertain, varying in
its effects with the various constitutions of
the criminals.

Dr. Arnold, Professor of Physiology in
the University of New York, said he be-
lieved in capital punishment, but that to
undertake to adopt a substitute for the
rope and gallows would lead to endless
suggestions and unprofitable discussion.
The Doctor thought electricity would
hardly do, but said there were many
poison which could be administered in a
"pleasant way" which would produce in-
stant death. The general opinion prevailed
among the physicians that it would be
difficult to find a proper substitute for the
rope. This question may not be of special
importance, but it shows the drift of sen-
timent concerning the propriety of capital
punishment.

A QUEER PICTURE
It used to be the saying that when John
C. Calhoun took a pinch of snuff the whole
of South Carolina sneezed; and it can be
said now that when the Southern Demo-
crats play the political fiddle the Northern
Democrats respond in kind. The power
of Calhoun over South Carolina, in the
days when Calhounism was at its height,
was not greater than the present power of
the Southern Democrats over their politi-
cal friends in the North. There are 293
members of the House of Representatives
and of this number 101 Democrats come
from the old slave States, and only about
fifty from the great North. Here we have
the singular picture of 100 Democratic
Representatives from the South, dictating
and controlling the legislation of this
country. These 100 members represent a
portion of the Union which paid last year
into the National Treasury only 13 mil-
lions of the 234 millions of revenue col-
lected! They represent less than one third
of the population of the United States, and
not more than one-fifth of the wealth of
the country, and in the face of these facts,
which are as impressive as they are
amazing, these 100 Southern members,
Representatives of the old slave power and
haters of the Union, controlling the legis-
lative branches of this great Government!

There is another striking fact connected
with this subject, which makes the picture
stronger than ever. Twenty-seven States
adhered to the Union during the war. These
States send to Congress 269 Senators
and Representatives. Of this number, 54
were in the Union army. There were
eleven States which were disloyal and
seceded, and these send 93 Senators and
Representatives to Congress, and of this
number eighty-five were
Confederate officers, and three more held
high civil places in the Rebellion, making
eighty-eight out of the 93! In the
House there are 50 Union soldiers from 27
loyal States and 65 Confederate soldiers
from 11 disloyal States.

There is another fact which will serve
as food for serious reflection. The South
once the field of human slavery and which
still mourns the Lost Cause, where frauds
are perpetrated and political murders com-
mitted, send only two Republican Repre-
sentatives to Congress, while the Great
North, the seat of intelligence and
wealth, where industries thrive and schools
are numerous, and where every man can
vote as he pleases, send 167! In the
South there is not a single Republican
Governor, but of the 27 States which did
not take part in the Rebellion, 19 elect
Republican Governors.

These facts go to prove that the political
sceptre is being transferred from the North
to the South, and this is the strangest
thing in all history. That that part of the
Union which is the most ignorant,
which contains less thrift, less
capital and industry, and less
loyalty, should emerge from a rebellion
and then assume to control the Congress of
the United States, is among the events of
modern times which strike an intelligent
man with amazement. And yet the South
is doing this. How? The Northern Demo-
crats are under the control of the South-
ern Democrats. The Democratic caucus
rules in Washington, and as the Southern
Democrats have a majority in the caucus,
the Northern Democrats are forced to do
the bidding of their Southern friends.
Through a lack of political backbone and
sound principles, and clear-headed
statesmanship in the Demo-
cratic members of Congress from the
North, the political sceptre is wielded by a
solid South, and the present quarrel going
on among the Democratic Senators as to
how the political pie should be cut, shows
that the Northern Democrats will receive
nothing but the crumbs that fall from their
masters' table.

BEECHER.

New York, Dec. 6.—Henry Ward
Beecher in a church lecture yesterday
referring feelingly to the case of Gilman,
the forger who was pardoned a few days ago,
just in time to attend the funeral of his wife, said:
"And now his wife is before him in a
christian land and a christian city. Will it
be permitted to him to restore himself?
Can he get back again? I will not say
without a fear; but can he stand again
and be permitted to stand and take
care of his two little boys and meet kind
christian sympathy and fellowship? That

is the question. Men that believe and are
protected by the law find it the most diffi-
cult thing in the world to give sympathy
to the man who has broken the law, and
that, too, after two thousand
years of the example of Christ. There
will be in this instance an opportunity of
showing how, if a Christian man under
temptation, stumbles and falls, there is
grace of God left to lift up the fallen man
and restore him to strength and useful-
ness."

BLACKBURN'S LANDAU.

The Yellow Fever Governor of
Kentucky to be Presented
with a Fine Landau

By the Gamblers and Lottery
Men of Louisville,

In Consideration of "His Ex-
cellency" Remitting Fines
Imposed.

Attitude of the President in
Reference to the Legal
Tender Notes.

His Conversation with Congress-
man Fort and Price.

A Sad State of Affairs in South
Carolina.

More About the Troublesome
Utes in Colorado.

An Interview with Congress-
man Belford on the Subject.

The Celebrated Kilbourn Flour-
ing Mills Sold in Milwaukee.

The Crookedness of a Noted
Milwaukee Clothier.

EXPLODED.

Special to the Gazette.
LONDON, Dec. 8.—The boilers of Her
Majesty's steamship Pelican, exploded off
Calais, killing a large number of persons.

RICH BANK PRESIDENT.

Special to the Gazette.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—President Gillings
of the Chesapeake bank, died this morning
at the age of 82 years. He was worth
eight millions of dollars, and had built 1200
houses for working people.

A DEAD CONGRESSMAN.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Congressman A.
M. Lay, of Missouri, died suddenly at the
National hotel at ten o'clock this morning,
of paralysis. It was the second attack and
he had been in feeble health for some
time. This makes the fourth member
elected to the 46th Congress who has died.
The House adopted resolutions appointing
a committee to accompany the remains to
Missouri.

BLACKBURN'S LANDAU.

The Gamblers and Lottery Men of
Louisville Reported to Have Fur-
chased a Carriage and Harness for
Yellow-Fever Governor.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—The purchase of
a handsome landau by the gamblers of Louis-
ville, for presentation to "His Excellency"
Gov. Blackburn, is causing some talk.
During the few months of his official term
the Governor has remitted fines imposed
upon the gamblers of Louisville amounting
to over \$50,000, his purpose, as stated by
himself, being to give the gamblers a
chance to reform. About a month ago a
movement was started by the citizens of the
Louisville to buy an elegant equipage for
the Governor. The gentlemen not suc-
ceeding as they expected in getting sub-
scriptions, the gamblers and sporting men
took it up, and in a short time it was raised.
A vehicle was negotiated for, and
purchased made in New Haven, Connec-
ticut, through a Louisville carriage firm.
The landau was shipped, but suffered
damage on the way, and was undergoing
repairs at the Louisville shop preparatory
to sending it to Frankfort, when
an evening paper of independent propen-
dities published the facts, giving the names
of the gamblers and lottery men and all
the details of transaction. The harness,
which was ordered by a prominent gam-
bler, and is finished, has on the blinds of
the bridle beautifully illustrated mon-
ogram "B." Gov. Blackburn, when question-
ed about the matter, declined to say any-
thing on the ground that he would only
be misrepresented in the newspapers. The
carriage builder and sporting gentlemen
who raised the money and made the pur-
chase would neither admit nor deny the
facts as published. The publicity given the
affair will probably have the effect to post-
pone the presentation indefinitely.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Attitude of the President Relating
to Interference with the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congressman Fort
and Price do not credit the statements
which are said to have come from the
President, in which he has denied saying
what he did say to them, that he did not
favor interference with the currency this
session. Both Price and Fort went to see
the President at his invitation. What he
said to them was entirely voluntary
on his part, and they understood
his motive in sending for them to be to
disabuse their minds of the idea that he
desired or recommended an immediate
assault on the greenback. The President
said to them in so many words that such
was not his desire, that his intention in
making the utterances he did in his mes-
sage was to draw public attention to the
subject, to discuss it, and not to instigate leg-
islation. The President requested these
gentlemen to inform their friends to this
effect.

A SAD SITUATION.

How South Carolina is Depressed.—A
Comparison of Democratic and Re-
publican Rule.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 7.—A Northern
gentleman of standing and long time a re-
sident in South Carolina, has written a let-
ter here, showing that the same intima-
tion and fraud for the sake of maintaining
the ascendancy of the white minority in
that State still exists. The promised mil-
lennium which is to follow the inaugura-
tion of the Democratic State Government
has not come. From the day the Bourbon
Democracy came into power business
began to languish. Real estate can scarcely
find purchasers at any price. Not a dollar
of capital has come there. Not a single
new enterprise has been undertaken. State
securities have had no value. Failure has
followed failure. Bankruptcy and ruin
spread sickness, blight, from one end of
the State to the other, till the people are
reduced almost to despair. The cry of
hard times is wafted on every breeze.
There never was a time during the whole
of the Republican regime when the people
were so dissatisfied, when discontent was
so universal as now. Mechanics and
laborers can get almost no employment,
and get only starvation wages for the little
they do find to do. Merchants cannot find
a market for their goods, professional men
go unpaid for their services, and money is
about as scarce as honest politicians. The
cotton crop, which usually gives a brief
annual impulse to business, and which is
the real source of what little prosperity the
State possesses, has fallen short of the av-
erage this year fully one-fourth, and the
bulk of this year's crop has sought markets
outside of the State by the quickest and
cheapest routes.

THE UTE INDIANS.

An Interesting Interview with Con-
gressman Belford.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Republican
publishes a spicy interview with Con-
gressman Belford, of Colorado. After being
informed that the Ute reservation em-
braces twelve million acres in Colorado, an
area equal to the States of Massachusetts,
Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware, the
reporter inquired:

"How many Indians are there in Colo-
rado?"

Judge Belford—Three thousand, all told;
each buck, squaw, and papoose, if the land
were divided, per capita, would receive
four thousand acres. A white man in this
country can take 160 acres; an Indian
four thousand.

Reporter—What caused the outbreak in
Colorado?

Belford—Agent Meeker plowed two mil-
lion acres of land out of the twelve mil-
lion, and the murdered him for doing it.

Reporter—The Commissioner of Indian
Affairs says in his report that miners have
made settlements in the Ute reservation.

Belford—That is not true. The state-
ment is wholly without foundation, and I
am surprised that the Commissioner should
have made it.

Reporter—Have the people of Colorado
given the Utes any occasion for the late
outbreak?

Belford—None whatever. Mr. Schurz,
himself, says the Indians were without ex-
cuse.

Reporter—If the Indians are not remov-
ed will there be trouble next spring?

Belford—I think so. This reservation
embraces valuable mineral lands. The
Indians will not work it nor allow any one
else to do so. No government ever before
allowed a lazy race to stand in the way of
the development of its mineral resources
and I don't think this nation will long
continue to be the exception.

In the course of further conversation as
to the policy that the government should
adopt toward the Indians, Judge
Belford expressed himself earnestly
in favor of transferring the
control of Indian affairs to the War De-
partment, and remarked: "We appro-
priate millions of dollars for their support.
If we feed them there is no occasion for
their hunting, and they will grow lazy
and do nothing. No government ever before
allowed a lazy race to stand in the way of
the development of its mineral resources
and I don't think this nation will long
continue to be the exception."

EMBEZZLEMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—Special Detective
T. J. Callahan, of Cincinnati, arrived here
this morning, armed with a requisition
from the Governor of Ohio, and a warrant
of arrest issued upon the strength of the
requisition by Governor William E. Smith,
and, securing the assistance of the local
police, proceeded to take into custody A.
Mikolas, the well known Grand avenue
clothes, whose stock was recently closed
out under the hammer by the
Sheriff. The arrest was ef-
fected in season to enable Callahan to take
the 1 o'clock train over the Chicago &
Northwestern Road for Cincinnati with
his prisoner. At the depot Mikolas made
a dash for liberty, but was promptly
brought to a halt by the Milwaukee officer
who accompanied the party to the depot.
Little is known concerning the cause of
the arrest of Mikolas beyond a remark
dropped by Callahan, that he was wanted
in Cincinnati on a charge of em-
bezzlement. The police have long regard-
ed Mikolas as crooked or inclined to be crooked.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—The Kilbourn
flouring mills have been sold by the Sheriff
under foreclosure of mortgage to Edward
Sanderson for \$20,111. The premises were
known as the Colonel Sawyer property.

A STORM KING.

The Man Who Could Make It Rain or
Shine—James F. Epsy, the Prophet
—How He Astonished the Savants—
Half a Century Ago.

Although some of the predictions of the
meteorologists of the Signal Corps have
lately been subjected to the most dam-
ning of all criticism, that of the persons
whose interests it designed to protect, yet
so many of its warnings have been produc-
tive of safety to mariners that no one now
doubts the vast usefulness of the institu-
tion and of the service which it has ren-
dered of practical value. Few even of
those who recognize its usefulness in this
respect have troubled themselves to in-
quire into the history of its institution, and
fewer yet of those curious ones have
stumbled across more remote projec-
tions than General Epsy's. The admirable
system of collating observations has given
him the reputation of "Old Probs," if, indeed,

he were not that individual himself. One
of two old Philadelphians, however, are
able to recall a very bitter scientific con-
troversy that raged in this city nearly half
a century ago. An unknown schoolmaster,
by predicting storms repeatedly and fore-
shadowing their course and duration,
gained some credit to his theories respect-
ing the origin of storms and of the impor-
tance to navigation and commerce of col-
lecting local observation at distant points,
both coastwise and inland, and so forecast-
ing dangerous weather. His theories were
contemptuously treated, excepting by some
liberal members of the Franklin Institute,
who took enough interest in the matter to
procure a hearing for the enthusiast and
ultimately a small salary as assistant in-
structor in a classical school, which then
flourished in the Bible House on Walnut
street. The budding meteorologist was
James P. Epsy and one of his promoters
was Mr. Charles Brown, who does not hesi-
tate to assign him the credit of the patri-
otic of the existing weather service.

Mr. Brown himself has been of no small
service to his day and generation. He has
filled some public office in nearly all of his
sixty years of adult life. Even Andrew
Johnson could not boast of greater variety
of public service in the grades below the
United States Senate. He is now a resi-
dent of Delaware, and fills the place of
chairman of the School Board of Dover. A
tall and ruddy man of eighty-two, with
paternal beard and appearance, his voice
has lost none of its firmness nor his tongue
any of its gloss which characterized his
service in the Pennsylvania Constitu-
tional Convention in 1836, Senate in 1840
and in Congress during the two terms that
he represented this city, add to speak of
what he had to say while Collector of the
Port under President Pierce.

"Epsy must have come to the city in '28
or '29," said the venerable public function-
ary. "He was a native of Washington
county and where he got his bias toward
meteorological inquiry I don't know, but
certain is that, although a young man, he
was able to hold his own in defending his
theories against the savants of Franklin
Institute. That subject was his hobby.
The old Institute was open to all kinds of
scientific inquiry and discussion, and Epsy's
professed knowledge awoke great interest,
it did not make many converts. His main
point was the possibility of produc-
ing rain by artificial means. His starting
point in this theory was derived from ob-
servations tending to show that great at-
mospheric disturbance of the atmosphere, such
as the firing in great battles, was often fol-
lowed by local rains of violent character.
Inasmuch as such rains usually began after
what has since been called the dew point
of atmospheric pressure, he thought that
by cutting down, say two hundred acres
of forest trees, leaving the foliage on and
firing them simultaneously when the at-
mosphere reached the dew point, rain could
be produced. His patrons never
seriously endeavored to furnish him with
means to test this theory, but some of his
deductions and more advanced and prac-
tical positions received the hearty acceptation
of a select few, of whom Frederick
Friley was one. Mr. Friley was the
chairman of a large committee of the In-
stitute, which was appointed to enquire into
Epsy's alleged discoveries, and he was
able to persuade them that the perils of
accused navigation could be greatly di-
minished by a proper comparison of at-
mospheric conditions and the probabilities
deduced therefrom. Their practical assis-
tance took the shape of a small professor-
ship under the auspices of the Institute, by
the aid of which he was enabled to formu-
late his theories. One of his books, entitled
"The Philosophy of Storms," was published
in 1849; the second, "For Daily Fluctua-
tions of the Barometer," was printed in '44
in which year the enthusiast went to Eu-
rope to ventilate his opinions. He was
listened to with great patience by the
members of the French Institution and by
the London savants. This last reception
gave him more credit among his own
countrymen, who styled him the Storm
King.

"Whenever he appeared in public he
was pointed out as the man who could
make it rain even in time of drought. Pro-
fessor Friley, who even then held a very
influential position in the Smithsonian In-
stitution, interested himself in having Con-
gressional patronage for the enthusiast.
A place was made for him at small salary
nominal as professor of mathematics in
the Navy Department. Even this small
bounty was stoutly disputed by many of the
economic legislators of the day. Epsy's
theories were laughed at and his promises
of practical benefit pronounced myths and
visions by these solons, among whom Cave
Johnson was conspicuous.

"In 1842, when James Y. Mason was
Secretary of the Navy, he declined even to
place Epsy's salary in the appropriation
list. It was a time of economy as it is
now," said the venerable speaker, with a
shrewd smile. "Every legislator thought
more of saving a few dollars as a political
measure than of such possible benefits as
Epsy promised, so his salary was do. Mr.
Alexander H. Stephens and I talked with
Secretary Mason on the subject, but the
most he would get to promise was that
he would not insist upon leaving it off if
the chairman of the committee should add
it to the appropriation bill. It was added,
but when the clause came up for debate all
sorts of sarcasms were leveled at it. Mock
motions to add an appropriation for such
a purpose were made, and every effort for
preserving the dead. Fourteen years experience.
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nal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases result-
ing from Self-Abuse, or Mental Anxiety, Loss of
Memory, Pains and
disorder
that lead to Con-
sumption, In-
sanity and
early grave.
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being used
with
wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all.
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ages for \$5.00. Address all orders to
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FOR SALE
At a BARGAIN
A NEW IMPROVED
HOWE
SEWING MACHINE

At Gazette Counting Room.

FOR SALE
At a BARGAIN
A NEW IMPROVED
HOWE
SEWING MACHINE

CONUNDRUM

What is the use of going out
into the cold without good warm
underclothing, when you can buy
it as cheap as you can at E. T.
FOOTE'S, who has the best
goods in that line of any one in
the city? Cardigan Jackets,
fancy Hosiery, the best Buck
Glove for 75c. There is no use
talking, I will give you more
and better goods for your money
than any other store in the
city. Goods shown under the
best light, and they will bear
close inspection. If you don't
believe it come and see for your-
self. In the Custom Depart-
ment I have a full line of all the
desirable goods—overcoatings,
full line of diagonals, elisians,
and plain beavers. Scotch suit-
ings, an endless variety. A
large arrival of Gents' Furnish-
ing Goods, and the best Umbrel-
la for a half dollar that was ever
raised in Janesville.

E. T. FOOTE.
West Milwaukee St., two doors
west of the Post Office.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE
Published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$3.00 per
year, in advance.

The Weekly Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
The largest Weekly newspaper in Wisconsin.
TERMS:
For year, in advance.....\$1.50
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An extra copy sent for one year to any persons
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Address, GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COL-
umn are inserted at the rate of 5
cents per line. No advertisement less
than 25 cents. Four lines one week
75 cents.

NEW BLANKS.
AFFIDAVIT FOR ORDER OF PUBLICATION
OF SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION
OF SUMMONS IN CIRCUIT COURT.
This blank has been carefully prepared by Judge
Conger, and for sale at Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A SET OF COUNTER SCALES
as good as new. Price on application. Call on
J. R. COLVIN, Agent.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON BLUFF STREET
adjoining John Ehring's. Will be sold on
easy terms. R. L. COLVIN, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CIGARS! CIGARS!
THE
Empire Drug Store
Has the Finest Lay-out of Cigars
IN THE CITY.

THE BELINDAS
Are the choicest Five Cent Ci-
gar ever made in this country,
and are to be found only at
ELDREDGE'S.

THE BOQUET!
are another excellent brand of
five centers. They never fail to
give perfect satisfaction.

"THE STEPHANIA."
Cigarette, with glass mouth
piece,

